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(See Below)



VOL. 1



CALGARY, NOVEMBER 14, 1917

Price 5 cents per copy.

No. 26

What is Freedom? It is obedience
Nature's laws and to those laws
only.—LAURIE J. QUINBY.

* * *

All one's life is music if one
touches the notes rightly and in
time. But there must be no hurry.
There is no music in a rest, but
there's the making of music in it.
And people are always missing that
part of the life-melody and scrambling
on without counting. Not that
it's easy to count, but nothing on
which so much depends ever is easy.
—RUSKIN.

CLASS

Man does but little here below,
No matter how he tries.
Just notice, in a week or so,
Ma Nature swat the flies.

* * *

If you have pretty ears, show
them.—Beauty hint.

To attract attention, waggle 'em.

* * *

Church announcement, Fayette-
ville, Ark.: "Harry Smith will sing
at the Presbyterian Church at the
morning service. 'O God, Have
Mercy!'"

BARE STUFF

(From a commandery notice)

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pear at the drill hall next Monday
evening at 7:30 sharp, for the pur-
pose of rehearsal for inspection and
drill. Your sword and cap is all you
will have to put on.

THINGS WE HATE TO THINK ABOUT.

The patriotism of capital that wants
to run away because it can't make profits.

* * *

What the Union Government means?

* * *

A Divided Canada.

* * *

The Morning Albertan supporting Tom
Tweedie.

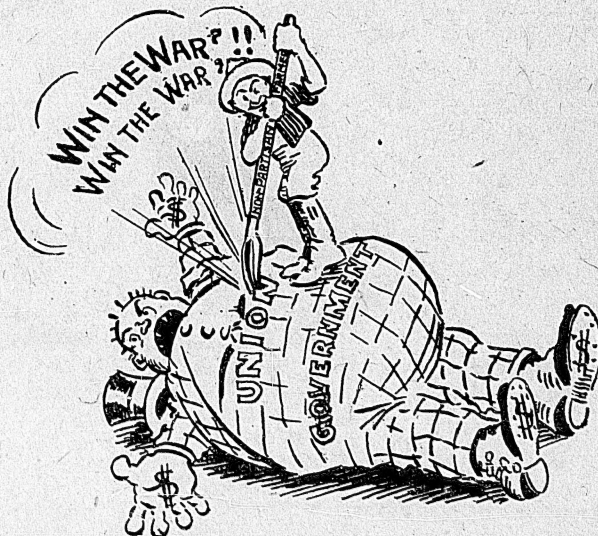
The Graves after the Municipal Elec-
tion.

* * *

A Success which is a failure.

* * *

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CURRENT HISTORY

In the good old days before he deserted politics Mr. Bennett preached to us at frequent intervals from Bismark's Ten Commandments. Bismark has long since been gathered to his fathers. Bennett's political epitaph has been written but thanks to a kind Providence we still have the commandments of Robert Borden—12 commandments, by the way, with three sub-heads occupying a space of approximately three columns, seventeen inches, in the papers.

Life is too short to dilate at length upon this semi-humorous platform. In the first place we are given to understand that the Government will now vigorously prosecute the war. This implies that the government had not hitherto done this. Up to date the war has been conducted, not by the Conservative Party but by the Patronage Committee. Now after three years we are to have repentance. The government also hopes for forgiveness of its sins but no power on earth so far as that is concerned can change what has been done or alter the fact that party privileges and profiteers has been the real force in the directing of the affairs of the Government.

We welcome the promise of Civil Service Reform. As a prelude to its announcement the Government has appointed every old party hack in the country to a soft job. The soldiers are now to receive preference. No doubt they will. The man who has served his party faithfully and long will continue to receive the good jobs, while the man who has served his country will be offered positions of more or less importance as janitor, elevator operator and waiter in the House of Commons restaurant.

The women having been disenfranchised by the previous Government, are now to be enfranchised. There will be adequate taxation of war profits. Another indication of repentance on the part of the government for only a few weeks ago it abolished the taxation upon war profits. There is to be a strong and aggressive policy of colonization. Previous policies of the same Government have tended to tie up the lands of the country in the hands of the speculators. A vigorous policy of immigration unless accompanied by proper taxation of land values will only serve to enrich the already prosperous land speculators. This policy is no doubt part of the price to be paid for the assistance rendered by Mr. Clifford Sifton in forming the Government. The sixth plank in the Government's platform calls for adequate pensions to our "brave heroes." Here follows the list of brave heroes:—MacKenzie & Mann, Sir Edmund Walker, Mr. Flavelle, of Davies, Clear, Lord Fame, Clifford Sifton, of the Calgary party.

The Nonpartisan and Labor Leagues were advocating this essential reform long before the Ottawa aggregation ever thought of it. On what grounds then, can a government professing to be Nonpartisan, oppose true nonpartisan candidates representing the farmers and the industrial workers?

The impression is general that the Union Government is nothing but a game in so far as nonpartisanship is concerned, and that it is a fusion of the financial interests of Canada to maintain their profits in spite of the demands of the war. The Nonpartisan candidates therefore throw

Gas Co., Mr. Dafoe, the Snake Charmer and Sword Swallower of the Winnipeg Free Press, the various Canadian Manufacturers who have profited immensely from the war, the Milling Co.'s struggling along on 70 and 80 per cent.; various other Commercial and Financial Profiteers, including the Bank of Montreal, which escaped with an enormous commission for handling the last Government Loan in the United States. These will all be provided for. The reference to the dependents of those who have fallen refers of course to MacKenzie & Mann and the Bank of Commerce group, who having failed to get away with a Transcontinental Railway, are now to be provided with sixty million, more or less. God help the dependents!

A number of other things are to be encouraged and developed, including the Railways, though in the name of christian charity the encouragement to them in the past has been most generous.

Clause 8 of this marvellous program is the real winner—"THE GOVERNMENT IS TO ENCOURAGE THRIFT." Please page the soldier's wife who with her family is living on about \$60 a month. Bring up the laboring man, who under the present High Cost of Living can earn in a day a most enough to give a Cabinet Minister a meal. Bring forth the ordinary working girl, who in a month of strenuous endeavor, earns almost sufficient to pay the travelling expenses of a Cabinet minister for 10 hours. Now let us have a lecture delivered to all these people by Mrs. Adam Shortt, Hanna, the Food Controller; J. Wesley Allison and Newton Wesley Revell. We mention the latter particularly because he has some experience in the difficulty of living on the profits of an ordinary legal business and finds the additional salary which he now receives a very great help and convenience.

Sections 9, 10, 11, and 12, are as vague as the milky way. They are as clearly defined as the Will o' the Wisp. The Government will prevent combinations for the increase of prices, assist the general developments of all the various resources of Canada, give adequate consideration to the needs of the industrial population and provide "such conditions of employment as will assure a suitable standard of living among the laboring classes." Well, I'll be darned if here isn't the full dinner pail again. Think of bringing in that old thing and offering it to the working people of Canada, and yet some people think that the world does move.

It is suggested also that the Government wishes to bring about a truer understanding between the East and the West. This is what we always thought. The Canada, and we will be seen to meet the difficult situation adequately. The high-handed and autocratic methods of the administration which passed a law conscripting men without wealth called for the strongest condemnation. We therefore state that we are opposed to the principle of conscription of men alone, without a referendum of the people.

This does not imply that the present Act will be repealed. We recognize that all the machinery for voluntary enlistment has already been abolished, and that the Conscriptio Act is being enforced. To repeal this Act, and reorganize again

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West was becoming a dangerous factor to the big forces of the East so why not swallow the West. The lion and the lamb can dwell in peace together when the lamb repines in the quiet seclusion of the inside of the lion. This is the sum and substance of the present move.

Patriotism in 1911 was used as a club to force the West into submission. Patriotism of to-day is to be the lullaby song which is to put us to sleep. We are to be told that this is necessary to win the war. The war could never be won without

Calder and Sifton, and Newton Wesley Rowell in the Cabinet. What is meant of course is that the Junker aristocracy of Canada would be forced out in the fight if Union Government had not been brought about, and so to-day the old political parties are dissolved and new forces lined up to satisfy the greed of the ultra rich and to cater to the Junker class of Canada.

* * *

THE HIGH COST OF LEARNING

On his little farm he had wiggled along, an average man in an average throng; by saving here and denying there, by shaving himself and his bill of fare, he had garnered up in his humble way a thousand bones for a rainy day.

'Twas weary and slow, this daily grind, so he often longed for a special "find," till at last a friend whom he chanced to meet, who had made a "killing" in next year's wheat, advised him thus—on the side you know: "This farming game is a bit too slow, but take it from me, ON WHEAT YOU'LL WIN, the water is fine, so get ready, jump in!"

So this average man assembled his pile, went in on wheat and watched the dial. The stuff went up as the friend had said, then his mind jumped, out of its trundle-bed. He pictured a cottage beside the bay, felt salted air in his hair at play; he fancied himself in a touring car with the front end hitched to the wagon's star. "I'm through with the farm and its chores and dirt, with the overalls and the flannel shirt!" This average man went home that day, and hugged his wife in a youthful way; he cooed again in the old love tones, and counted up ten thousand bones!

The story is long that I'm telling to you, but one more chapter and then I'm through. I stopped to-day at his old home place, and behold, I met him face to face! "What, back, Old Top? Why I thought you'd quit; retired on the stake that you'd made in the pit?" "I did," said the man, "but the stake quit too—retired just as I did, so I've started anew. It cost me dearly to have my fling but tuition is always a costly thing! I'm sadder, but wiser; I haven't a bone, and am renting the farm that I used to own!"

* * *

MISS RANKIN IS RIGHT

Miss Jeanette Rankin, the only woman in congress, blames John D. Ryan, president of the Amalgamated Copper Company for the labor troubles in Montana, and the lady is probably right. Figures that have not been disputed show that the Government can buy with the two billion dollars recently raised by the so-called Liberty loan bond sale, supplies that two years

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"There is no wealth but life. That country is the
richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble
and happy human beings."—Ruskin.

NONPARTISAN CANDIDATES AND UNION GOVERNMENT

There is no better test of the honesty of the Union Government movement

than will be furnished by the Non-Partisan and Labor Leagues of Alberta. These institutions have been actively engaged in fighting the two old parties, and were organized with a view to obtaining representation for the workers in the House of Commons as well as to overthrow the old party system which was as unfit to do the business of a nation in ordinary times as it has shown itself to be during war.

What will be the attitude of the Union Government towards these Nonpartisan candidates who will run in Victoria, Bow River, Macleod and East Calgary? Will the Union Government oppose these men? If so it will be positive proof that the Union Government is not sincere in its professed desire to get rid of partyism. The Nonpartisan and Labor Leagues were advocating this essential reform long before the Ottawa aggregation ever thought of it. On what grounds then, can a government professing to be Non-partisan, oppose true nonpartisan candidates representing the farmers and the industrial workers?

The impression is general that the Union Government is nothing but a name in so far as nonpartisanship is concerned, and that it is a fusion of the financial interests of Canada to maintain their profits in spite of the demands of the war. The Non-partisan candidates therefore throw

this challenge to the directors of this Union Government scheme. The candidates put up by these Leagues are standing for the principle of union as advocated by the Government and were first in the field as the fathers of the idea. These candidates are also being financed by the people who have faith in the Nonpartisan representation movement, and are pledged to support every measure that tends toward the well-being of all the people, no matter what individual or party introduces such measures in the Legislative Assembly. What then is the excuse for opposing the Non-partisan Candidates? If the Union Government be honest they will **not** run men in these ridings where Non-partisan candidates have been nominated; we will be convinced in our suspicions as to the character of the Union Government if it does!

* * *

THE LABOR LEAGUE AND WAR

The Labor and Non-partisan Leagues have taken the only possible attitude on the Military Service Act consistent with their democratic ideals, and the necessity of the hour. The Press has deliberately or ignorantly misrepresented the position taken especially in the case of the Labor League.

In the programme that was endorsed at the Labor Temple this question received complete attention. The declaration of our intention to prosecute the war to a well-defined conclusion demands that we state how we propose to do it. The aim for which we will prosecute the war is stated as peace without annexation, universal disarmament, a league of nations, to maintain the peace of the world, and Canadian representation on the peace conference.

The attitude of the Labor League as set forth in our programme is the most thorough and the most fearless ever taken by any organization in Canada, and will be seen to meet the difficult situation adequately. The high-handed and autocratic methods of the administration which passed a law conscripting men without wealth called for the strongest condemnation. We therefore state that we are opposed to the **principle** of conscription of men **alone**, without a referendum of the people.

This does not imply that the present Act will be repealed. We recognize that all the machinery for voluntary enlistment has already been abolished, and that the Conscription Act is being enforced. To repeal this Act, and reorganize again

for a voluntary system which never was really voluntary would not be consistent with the declared intention to continue the prosecution of the war until a world peace is secured.

The Labor League therefore declared itself for the most courageous, the most democratic and the most adequate policy ever advanced in Canada, i.e., Universal Conscription. It stands for conscription carried to the logical conclusion, and not a class conscription imposed by a class government to save its wealth, while it took human life.

Our policy is therefore constructive and not retroactive. There is just as much need for the repeal of hundreds of other laws as there is for the Military Service Act, providing the Labor League were to take its stand on a negative policy. But it does not stand on a negative policy and cannot be discredited in the eyes of the public on its position with regard to the war.

The position of Labor on the Military Service Act is therefore clear and unmistakable and may be put in a word—either the Government must give us Universal Conscription or else we demand a referendum on the present Act. There will be no objection to the conscription of men providing all wealth is conscripted in the manner set forth in the labor programme. If this is not done we insist on a referendum.

* * *

FACTORIES ACT

The Factories Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature is now being enforced; it applies to offices, stores and factories. Unfortunately for the employees and the public the Act has been pigeon-holed in Edmonton for six months with the result that Christmas is coming, making it a very inopportune time for a change of this kind. The merchants are not taking very kindly to the Act chiefly because of the six o'clock closing on Saturdays.

A campaign has been commenced with a view to staying the enforcement of the Act until after the New Year. The only reason given by the merchants of course is that they are anxious to protect the public. We sincerely hope that the Edmonton authorities will not weaken under the onslaught from the Board of Trade, or the Retail Merchants. There is no reason why the employees in our stores should be compelled to work 58 and 60 hours per week; to remain open after six o'clock means that the stores are catering to dilatory shoppers, at the expense of the employees.

Very few people are compelled to do their shopping on Saturday night; many people do it because it is a pleasant way of spending the evening. There are, however, a number of citizens who work all the week and cannot very well do their shopping at any other time; our answer to them would be, let us get together and have a general half-holiday on Saturday throughout the city. Give the retail clerks the early closing, also the Wednesday afternoon, let all the other wage-earners in the City unite and take the Saturday afternoon off to do their shopping. Saturday evening can then be enjoyed by everyone.

Calgary may yet become a place worth living in. Might we suggest now there will be no more work after six o'clock on Saturdays, that some of our public organizations endeavor to provide wholesome entertainment to take the place of shopping—concerts, dances, whist drives, create social centres. Sunday might also be enlivened with suitable entertainments as the Church appeals to but a small section of the community.

* * *

THE VICTORY LOAN

Politicians sometimes tell the truth. A few extracts from a speech by Sir Geo. Foster in reply to a member who was insisting that the Federal authorities do their utmost to persuade Britain to continue to purchase munitions in Canada.

"My honorable friend would have this government insist upon the British government spending hundreds of millions of dollars in this country for munitions which can be made in Britain, to the detriment of the purchase in this country of the agricultural products which we can raise, and which Great Britain cannot raise. There is no ground for such an argument as this, or for insisting upon it. We do not intend to take the vicious ground of demanding that Great Britain shall spend her millions in Canada, getting made here what she can more cheaply get made in Britain, and leave herself without funds to buy what is absolutely necessary; food for the British people from Canada. It might be very well said that Great Britain is the richest country in the world. True, that she is rich and has great resources; but the financial burdens imposed upon Great Britain since the beginning of the war are also beyond the power of the human

mind to grasp. Those who realize Britain's contribution to the war will come to the conclusion that there are not immeasurable depths of resources in Great Britain. To make a long story short, Great Britain to-day finds the greatest difficulty in financing her needs and the needs of the war."

Such is the admission of the best posted man on Canadian industrial conditions in Ottawa. Compare his statement with the statements made by the opponents of the conscription of wealth, who are also invariably in favor of compulsory military service. Canada needs men and more men; money is not an important factor at this time; those who advocate conscription of wealth are slackers, etc. etc. That is the view of the Partisans in Canada. Meanwhile an army of paid officials are scouring the country, living on the fat of the land, arranging for the Victory Loan at 5 1/4%. The wealthy patriot is asked to give a share of his ill-gotten gains at a generous rate of interest, while the poor is compelled to give his all, his body. The soldier will return a physical wreck, but the wealthy patriot will draw the interest for years to come. This may be a fight for democracy but autocracy rules supreme in Canada.

* * *

CALGARY'S DELINQUENT TAXES

Calgary's delinquent taxes now amount to 3 1/2 million dollars. Naturally civic officials and local financiers are becoming alarmed; such questions as, How can we collect the money? Is the present system of taxation right? Should we increase the price of the Electric Light, Water and other utilities to make up for the deficit on the land tax?, may be heard on the street. Property owners are now in favour of reverting back to the old system of taxation—a business tax. It is easier collected, it will relieve the taxes on their land, the consumer will only have to pay a little more for his commodities, just a little more to the cost of living and he, the consumer, will never notice nor feel it. The Single Taxer of 1910 has deserted the ship, the clarion note of the bugle call to arms has failed to wake the slumbering disciples of Henry George. A prominent Single Taxer was heard to remark that the Single Tax is evidently not suitable for the abnormal times. Is the Single Tax system practicable is it only suitable for normal

conditions? Calgary has not yet adopted the system in its entirety. Land is assessed and taxed at its full value, a small additional tax being levied on improvements. The system could safely be said to have had a trial in both Edmonton and Calgary. Edmonton has a tax on improvements and is now confronted with 4 1/2 millions uncollected taxes.

Other elements than the decrease on land values must be considered when discussing unpaid taxes. Even the Eastern cities which cling to the old system of taxation are in a similar position.

We believe the single tax system has not been a failure. We have always understood it to aim at restoring a portion of the increased value in land, in the shape of taxes, also to prevent speculation in land. It has accomplished both these virtues; certain land has ceased to have a value even to the speculator. It should therefore revert back to the City to await the return of land values which we all believe is inevitable, the City to inaugurate a scheme to make the land self-sustaining during this period. How to raise money for immediate use is another problem. Finance in Canada is like the legislation in Canada; a game in the common vernacular called "passing the buck". The Federal authorities, the supreme power in Canada, takes the cream in (Victory Loans); the Province the milk, being next in power; last comes the city, which is left with the butter-milk; which after all is only the Bernhard philosophy applied to Canadian finance.

* * *

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* * *

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RECONSTRUCTION DEMobilIZATION

A welcome sign that even to Govern-
ments the end of the war is not altogether out of sight is the important declaration of policy just made by Dr. Addison, the head of the new Reconstruction Ministry in Britain, and who is faced with the great task which the nation will be called upon to deal with when the war ends.

Dr Addison showed that the Government would maintain control over industry for some time to come by regulating the release of men from the Army when war is over. Distress would be averted by first releasing those men who are most wanted in shipbuilding, railway work and the restoration trades. The steps required for reconstruction of the economic life of the country would be to ensure a sufficient supply of raw material, to maintain control of shipping and to arrange far ahead for the things required to keep industry going.

A tremendous organization of trade and industry under Government auspices was foreshadowed, and to secure increased productivity Dr. Addison stated four things was necessary:—better co-operation between labor and capital, better conditions of life, better training and better industrial methods. The establishment of employers' and workmen's councils on the lines laid down in the Whitley report would go far in giving a considerable extension of the workers' control over the conditions of industry. Security of employment, security of the wage standard, the establishment of a reasonable working day and the urgent need for remedy of the housing problem which was vital for improving the conditions for the people. This question has long passed the "acute" stage and is now a national scandal.

Much scrutiny will be given to the proposals, which gives a glimpse that even responsible authorities are now showing some knowledge of the situation, though it is our conviction that what the country needs is men of vision, who will in real earnest "reconstruct" rather than patch."

* * *

THE PRICE OF A LIFE The weakness and inhumanity of our judicial system is brought to mind very forcibly by a recent judgment handed down by

Mr. Marshall came West a against The Canadian Collieries Co. Ltd. Jean Casino lost her life while crossing a flume on the defendant's property bridged by a plank which gave way, precipitating her to her death.

Her father, John Casino, brought an action for damages against the Colliery Company and Justice Murphy, while finding the defendants guilty of criminal negligence, told the jury "that on the question of damages, the plaintiff was entitled only to such damage as would compensate for the actual pecuniary loss sustained from her death," and a judgment of **one dollar** was entered against the Company.

We are not particularly concerned with what specific section of the criminal code this judgment is supported by—no doubt precedents galore could be quoted by the judge in defence of his decision—but we do most emphatically protest that such a ruling as this is a very serious reflection on Canadian laws and on the men who administer them. Must the human element always be subordinated to a cast-iron code of laws, framed mostly in the interests of powerful corporations, or may we hope that some day men with a knowledge and appreciation of real human values will occupy the bench and in cases like the above, shatter all the musty precedents that may be quoted to blur their conception of justice?

We need a new spirit in the cold atmosphere of our law courts, with less legalisms and more humanity in the administration of justice.

in the same category as hus servant.

The Non-Partisan League

S. T. Marshall
of Stavely

**Non-Partisan
Candidate**

for

**Macleod Federal
Riding**

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Riding**

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BOW RIVER CONVENTION

The issuing of the election writs has quickened greatly the political activity in every camp. Candidates are being selected and everything put in readiness for a strenuous fight. Nonpartisan Candidates are creating much interest, representing as they do a new element in the political life of Canada, and one which we trust will ultimately leaven the whole lump and thus transform public life in a manner creditable to the Canadian people.

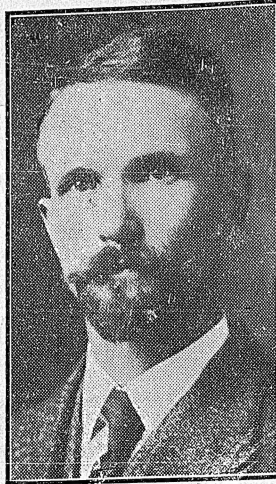
No one can attend a Nonpartisan Convention such as was held in Paget Hall, Calgary, without being impressed with a sense of the great significance of the Nonpartisan Movement, and being convinced of the ability of the farmers to take care of their own affairs. A great deal of business was done including the drawing up of a programme of legislation, further organization for campaign purposes, and the selecting of a candidate. The farmers conducted their business with a dispatch and completeness that would have done credit to any legislative assembly.

It was inspiring to see how this Convention rose to the highest things. The great issues which challenge Canada at the present moment found their time and place, and were given the prominence that was in keeping with their importance. There was a complete absence of the old discredited political machine; no covering up of the issues nor advancing of political subterfuge as a means of getting elected. The Nonpartisan Candidate will win or lose on the merits of the organization that has brought him out, and the legislation he is pledged to support.

The spirit of the convention was excellent; there was vision and enthusiasm for democracy and justice, as contrasted with the Partisan blindness which leads to autocracy and corruption in the conventions of the old schools. Here we found men and women who had paid their own expenses, financed the whole campaign, met with a firm purpose to accomplish something worthy of their highest effort.

The Nonpartisan League is going to win. Its high purpose and clean democratic methods are together appealing to the THINKING people, and all people are beginning to think. This movement has already done more to expose the folly of partyism than any other, and not only has it convinced the people of the failure of the old ways but it is in itself constructive, building up nobler and better structures where it has demolished the old.

THE CANDIDATE



D. H. GALBRAITH
Non-Partisan Candidate for Bow River

Rec. Galbraith is located west of Vulcan, where everyone knows Galbraith Bros.' ranch. He graduated at the Markham Agricultural College in Toronto, came West in 1893, and homesteaded on his present ranch 20 miles east of Nanton. His brother, Stewart Galbraith, of Lomond, is President of the U.F.A. Co-Operative Association and takes an active part in the public life of the community, being the previous week chosen President of the first N.P.L. local which was formed by organizer Harvey in Lomond. He also has a brother now in Flanders, Capt. C. T. Galbraith, who has the distinguished honor of winning the Military Cross for bravery at Suvla Bay, in the Gallipoli Campaign in 1915. The candidate is keen on winning the war and in accord with the policy expressed by the League will press for the thorough organization of the nation's resources to achieve that end.

In accepting the nomination the successful nominee promptly stated he would bend his efforts should he be elected to bring about clean politics, and that all the money in the C.P.R. Treasury would not buy him. He had not sought the honor conferred upon him, but the Nonpartisan idea appealed to him nine years before that day and he now began to see some realization of the principle. Being born and raised a farmer he knew something of their hardships and struggles and he would exercise all the power given him to better conditions. Mr. Galbraith then signed his undated resignation and authority to use same should he at any time violate the principles of the League programme, if so demanded by a majority of the members in the riding. This, coupled with the fact that the campaign would be financed from the funds of the League subscribed by the farmers, is clear positive proof the future member being the servant of his fellow farmers, and a guarantee of his truly representing them in the Dominion House.

The Non-Partisan League

D. H. Galbraith
of Vulcan

Non-Partisan
Candidate

for

Bow River Federal
Riding

Will Address Meetings
Throughout the
Riding

Watch for the Dates

Bring your wives with you.

"Politics is the
Business of
the People"

Macleod Riding

The Macleod Convention was held at the Town Hall, Macleod, and there was a good attendance of members. James Weir, M.L.A., presided, and was accompanied on the platform by Mrs. McKinney, M.L.A., of Claresholm. The first matter considered was the adoption of a League Candidate for the Riding. There was no request or communication received, but the question evoked considerable discussion. W. H. Shields of Macleod, who had been mentioned as a likely candidate, in an able address thought it might be possible to avoid a contest, and stated he had always been a Nonpartisan and had voted conscientiously for the best man to his way of thinking. He thought the winning of the war was the paramount issue. A. H. Barrett, of Summerview, T. Hersey of Stavely, and Hugh McIntosh of Macleod, supported this viewpoint. Chas. England, of Blackie, in a forceful address advanced the opposite view, and stated the need of having a man who could represent the farmers' viewpoint at Ottawa. J. T. North, also urged the members to get a representative free from party bias who would be free and untrammelled if elected to the House of Commons, instead of men chosen by the Union Government who were past-masters in the art of political juggling.

Mrs. McKinney in a good address stated she agreed with the principle of Political Union, but objected to the method adopted of picking and choosing in their own Province of Alberta. Senator Loughheed and Ex-Premier Sifton had met and decided there should be seven Liberals and five Conservatives. They overlooked other strong factors, one being the Nonpartisan League. Was the claims of 1600 members in the Bow River Riding and 1,000 in Macleod to be lightly set aside in this fashion. These members had agreed to sink party differences and had subscribed campaign funds to obtain and keep good, clean government. They had a perfect right to nominate a candidate who would be pledged on the policy of winning the war, and whom the unionists if sincere could endorse. Being first in the field this would be an excellent opportunity to test the sincerity of the unionists, for the rights of the farmer and of labor should not be ridden over rough-shod. The members voted to nominate a candidate, and Chas. England of Blackie, Steve Marshall of Stavely, J. T. North and James Weir of Parkland, was nominated. Mr. Weir withdrew, stating he valued the confidence which the Nanton electorate had placed in him and he had important work to do in the local House. S. T. Marshall was absent through an accident to his son, but he received the nomination by a good majority, which Chas. England moved should be made unanimous. The resolutions also met with approval and was endorsed.

THE CANDIDATE FOR MACLEOD

Stephen Thorne Marshall who received the nomination of the Macleod Convention and who will enter the coming contest as Nonpartisan, is a man of undoubted character and worth. He possesses all the qualifications desirable in a true representative of the people. As a farmer, he has travelled the whole weary road from homesteader to scientific agriculturist and to-day may be called a successful farmer.

Mr. Marshall came West a Kent County near Stavely

rk strong support from his fellow citizens. Having been an active worker in the U.F.A. and in the Co-Operative Elevator Company in his own community Mr. Marshall has proved himself to be a man of executive ability and in every manner worthy of trust. He has held the position of Chairman of the local branch of the Co-Operative Elevator board and is at the present time President of the local U.F.A.

We have noted that he is a man possessed of the qualities to be desired in a Nonpartisan Candidate. In support of this we might enumerate a few of the important qualifications. In the first instance Mr. Marshall is not an office seeker, is not a politician of the old school. He was discovered by the Movement as one fitted to bear the Agrarian Standard in the struggle for a fair chance, and a Democratic Government. He did not offer himself, but was rather offered the opportunity to serve his fellows in the capacity of a legislator if elected. The

in the same category as hulservant. it has been dispelled by the

Then as a farmer the Macleod Candidate understands the farmers' problems, and the many difficulties under which they labor; he will have a true sympathy, which is much lacking in most representatives, although necessary to good government. But best of all Mr. Marshall is a man of character. This is the latest requirements, but the most important. Heretofore, money and political influence counted more than character in our political life, and hence its corruption. We feel satisfied that when the financial combines try to squeeze the Nonpartisan member for Macleod, the Thorn will make itself felt, and Stephen Thorne Marshall will remain true to the confidence of those who have called him from the plow as they called Cincinnatus of old, to deliver the people from political and economic bondage.

We have every assurance that Mr. Marshall will win the seat, and that he is in every respect worthy to win it.



TO DROP THIS EVIL FRUIT --
CUT DOWN THE TREE !!

neone are compelled to mind to stand These

JUSTICE!

Probably one of the most important results of the war will ultimately be found in the shattering of old established theories, political, economic and even religious, and in the consequent insistence on a fresh appeal to first principles. These theories were so generally accepted, that any one who disputed them was regarded as eccentric, yet already as a result of the war, the impotence of party government has been demonstrated, and Union Governments have been formed in Canada and in Britain.

Competitive Economics and the so-called Natural Law of Supply and Demand have utterly failed in this hour of stress, which instead, has forced the adoption of National and even International Co-Operation.

Individual Liberty, hitherto regarded as the most sacred of human rights, has also been blown to the winds, and instead, we have conscription, food control, etc., the safety and solidarity of the nation taking precedence of individual claims.

In Religion also the question is being asked, "Can it have been the true Christ which has been expounded by preachers in all these belligerent countries and through all these centuries, or has it been merely—but this is a digression.

In accordance with this appeal to first principles, which the war has called for, we would do well to reconsider the conceptions we attach to these first principles themselves under such terms as Justice, Liberty, Wealth, etc. Let us at present consider Justice.

"With nations it is as with individuals. Can they read the riddle of Destiny?" Have our Economists and Legislators succeeded in defining or applying Justice in its bearing on our social relations? How comes it with all our boasted progress, our scientific discoveries and inventions, that still our populations press on the limits of subsistence, that still for us the Sphinx is a thing of teeth and claws, and existence a struggle in which the unscrupulous seem the fittest to survive? Because our Economists have refused to consider the question "What is Justice?"

The Economist says, "The first principle in business is self-interest. Let the Law see to Justice in the fulfillment of contracts." The Legislator says, "Justice consists in the furtherance of national interests abroad, and in the enforcement of Law and of Contracts at home, with punishment for all lawbreakers and enemies."

The Economist, the Legislator and the public at large agree in regarding Justice as distinct from and even opposed to kindness and mercy, a sort of abstract police authority whose function is restricted to the keeping of the peace and enforcing obedience to the law, as when they speak of delivering a criminal up to Justice. This was the Justice that Shylock appealed to when he claimed, "It is in the bond! What judgment shall I fear, doing no wrong? I stand here for Law."

This conception of Justice is usually represented in art as a female figure, blindfolded, with a sword in one hand, and a balance in the other. But this is not True Justice. At best it might be accepted as representing the impartial administration of Law.

In former days laws were mostly vindictive, "an eye for an eye and a

tooth for a tooth" and people confounded vengeance with justice, even attributing the same vindictive spirit to Divine Justice, and in the confession of Faith where it says, "Every sin deserves God's wrath and curse," but in recent times, thanks to higher Christian ethics, people begin to see that all punishment, human or Divine, should be either remedial for the criminal or defensive for the community and absolutely free from vindictiveness. Laws therefore are not made by Justice but by Wisdom. The Legislator considers whether punishment will be beneficial either for the criminal or for the community and in his wisdom makes laws accordingly; so now they don't send young criminals to hard labor or solitary confinement, but to an educational establishment, a reformatory, and we feel that similar treatment should be applied as far as possible to older criminals also. It is evident therefore that even if suffering may have to be inflicted, it is not demanded by Justice, but recommended by Wisdom, and the sword is quite out of place in the hand of Justice, and is no essential attribute of Wisdom either.

As for the bandage over the eyes, this is simply absurd and would be more appropriate on a statue representing Folly. Both Wisdom and Justice should see clearly what they are about.

There remains now to consider the balance or scales, the only fitting symbol of Justice. The meaning of this is obvious, though all that it involves may not be so readily perceived. In connection with Courts of Law, it means that the judge must be impartial, and uninfluenced by fear or favor. In business it means strict honesty, accurate weights and measures, and faithful accounting, but all this is subject to boundaries prescribed by the letter of the law. The judge is sometimes compelled by law to impose a sentence which he feels is too severe, and a clever lawyer will sometimes succeed in securing an unjust verdict.

It has been claimed by economists that in business there is no such thing as a just price or a just wage, the price being the most the buyer can be induced to give, and the wage the lowest the worker the take. Nor has it been incumbent on the seller to disclose all the defects of the commodity he is selling whether land, cattle, grain or other article of commerce.

If the difference between the price paid to the producer and the price charged to the consumer, enables the middleman to become enormously rich in a short time he has not been accused of injustice, but rather admired for his cleverness, and before the war the government of the country took no notice of such profiteering. Now, however, the stress of war has brought into view the solidarity of the nation and proved the wisdom of the Roman maxim, "Salus populi suprema est lex,"—the welfare of the people is the supreme law—and now the national conscience is taking cognizance of the unpatriotic greed of the profiteer, compelling the governments of all the warring countries to take restrictive action that would not have been possible in pre-war times. Such action would have been denounced as an interference with the natural law of supply and demand. If this is a natural law, it is the only one that requires to be guarded from violation.

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Life and Work

THE LABOR REPRESENTATION LEAGUE

The political and economic principles of the Labour Representation League are not things of the moment to be lost or won in an election. On the contrary they are fundamental, being therefore not only issues for times of war, but extend far beyond the coming of peace. It is incumbent upon us not to forget these things in the stress imposed by the exigencies of war.

The aims of the League are such as to be desired especially in view of our great national problems of this hour. It aspires after Labor Representation in our Legislative Assembly, affirming the right of proportional representation and pointing out the necessity for the voice of Labour in the best interests of the nation. Coupled with the desire on the part of the working masses for representation is that of seeking to abolish partyism with all its attending evils, and to supplant it with a truly democratic political organization which will give free expression to what the collective mind wants. But these reforms are being sought only as the means by which to reach the real economic basis of society after which the reconstruction of all industry for service instead of for profit will ensue.

The present crisis has revealed to the general public the advisability of adopting our programme as a real war measure. The inefficiency of party government, and the crimes of exploitation have shown themselves more clearly in a time of danger, than normally, but we are assured that the institutions that have failed during a crisis are inadequate at any other time, and must be supplanted by others more capable of better service. However, the issues of the war are paramount in the public mind, and those who fail to find a solution for these immediate and pressing problems are unworthy to be entrusted with power. Labor therefore, sets forth its position regarding the issues having direct bearing upon the war, believing the same to be the logical and necessary steps to take. These questions will be dealt with more in detail during the campaign, but it is advisable to give a comprehensive outline here of the general attitude as taken by the Labor Representation League.

Conscription seems to come first in importance. The Government is endeavoring to make conscription of men the main issue of the election, but carefully side-steps all other forms of conscription. The League wants to extend the idea of conscription, to other things. The Voluntary enlistment of wealth in the service of the nation was a much greater failure than the voluntary enlistment of men, and therefore stands in more need of conscription. The Labor Candidate will advocate Universal Conscription including all profits, and the enlistment of our basic industries for National Service.

The second question in importance is that of increased production. To secure this the best of Canada's waste lands, and that which is the most accessible to railroads must be taken and utilized in producing wheat under government operation. This with the abolition of the tariff, so as to lighten the farmers' burden would aid materially in making up the enormous wheat shortage reported by the food controller of Great Britain.

The Union Government idea which is being dragged into this campaign as an issue is said to have a bearing on the war. It is, however, a new style of patriotic cloak and serves as a covering for the issues the administration is afraid to discuss. If the Union Government was genuine it would not oppose the Labor League in East Calgary. The League was organized to secure the very non-partisan ends professed by the Ottawa aggregation. It is a real non-partisan or national government that is the desired object of the Labor League. If then the present contention of the government be honest, why should they oppose the original movers in this direction? We believe this union government to be a union of the supporters of the financial interests of Canada, to make Canada **safe** for the exploiters.

And while in opposition to the Union Candidate, Labor believes in a Non-Partisan Government. A vote for the Labor League is therefore a vote for all the virtues of a Union Government, without the vices of the present fusion.

CANADA'S VICTORY BONDS

If any doubt remained in the minds of the people regarding the intention of the Union Government to place all the wealth and natural resources of the Country

in the same category as human life, it has been dispelled by the Victory Bond announcements. The Union Government through the Minister of Finance, Mr. White, in advertisements scattered broadcast throughout the land intimates in no uncertain language that they have no intention of conscripting the wealth of this country to pay Canada's war debts. Mr. White says: "Canada now has only two ways of raising money for the war:—First, by taxation; second, by borrowing from her people." While the voluntary method of raising men for the

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In former days laws were mostly vindictive, "an eye for an eye and a

Canadian Army has been discarded as inefficient and unjust the Government is afraid to employ the principle of compulsion when it is a question of providing money to pay the current expenses of the war. Just listen to Mr. White again:—"Because the purchase of Canada's Victory Bonds is voluntary, the hearts of all the people who buy Canada's Victory Bonds will be even more closely united in support of Canada, backing her up in the war." The purchase or those bonds will in most cases entail no hardship or sacrifice to those in a position to buy, yet the bond holders are to be presented with Victory Bond buttons as lasting emblems of their true and undefiled patriotism. This mercenary conception of patriotic virtue as something in the nature of a financial investment is nauseating and will appeal only to the lowest type of intelligence.

Again we quote the Minister of Finance to emphasize the fact that our statesmen lack social vision and instead of grappling with our war problems in a courageous way are content to place the burden on posterity. "Victory Bond financing spreads the repayment of the bonds to the rising generation and the next generation, so that this generation which is doing all the fighting . . . will not have to do all the paying. Generations yet unborn will reap the harvest of freedom this generation is fighting for and it is only fair that a portion of the burden of paying the tremendous cost should be borne by the future beneficiaries." It is a matter of doubt whether the rising generation will appreciate to the full this "harvest of freedom" which will be thrust upon them in the form of heavy taxation to meet the repayment of those Victory Bonds. Every decade brings its own problems to solve and obligations to meet and this shelving of responsibility will be denounced by the "future beneficiaries" as one of the great crimes of a weak and vacillating Government.

* * *

FOR CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH

According to Lee Francis Lybarger, a well-known Philadelphia lecturer, 87 chautauquas of the Ellison-White circuit in eleven states voted unanimously in favor of conscripting wealth to meet the expenses of the war. To each audience the following proposition was submitted:

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"Second—That we conscript wealth equally with life."

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CANADA A NATION

(By GREAT WEST)

IS CANADA A NATION?

Everywhere one reads and hears the expression that Canada is a nation. The particular characteristics of her people are pointed out by writers from every land, and there is undoubted evidence of a national character, spirit and consciousness in the people.

Nationality is the will of a number of people to live together in a country and to pursue common aims. It is national consciousness: it is national esteem: it is the realization of their individuality: it is a conscious estimation of themselves as an individual body in the world. If, and when, the force of this consciousness, this national spirit, creates political institutions which adequately express and support it, a nation is born. If these institutions in subsequent history, are lost, a nation is destroyed, although the race or group of people which created that nation may go on in history. This is exactly what happened to the Jews and Poles and to innumerable other peoples in the history of the world. The problem before Canadians is, "Has Canada a national consciousness, and if so, is it adequately expressed and supported by legal and political institutions?"

The charter of power to create political institutions in Canada is the British North America Act, a statute passed by the Imperial House of Parliament in the year 1867. The outstanding characteristic in this charter and the principle which runs through it from beginning to end, is that Canada is a colony of Great Britain. Another principle which is embodied in the charter is, that it permits the creation in Canada of institutions similar in principle to the governmental institutions of Great Britain at the time the charter was given.

When the constitution was given to Canada, there was no intention that Canada should have control of its international affairs in any manner whatsoever, and for a long time all trade and commercial treaties affecting the interests of Canada, were negotiated and concluded by the Imperial authorities without even the consent of the Canadian authorities. In time, the Canadian ministers began to insist upon being consulted and later, insisted upon the right to carry on negotiations of commercial treaties involving Canadian interests only, and at the present day Canada negotiates and concludes her own commercial treaties, with the slight limitation that the treaty is signed by an Imperial Officer.

Canada has neither assumed nor obtained control of her foreign affairs touching foreign alliances, peace and war. She has absolutely no institutions for this purpose. As a colony of Great Britain, Canada is absolutely bound by every alliance entered into by the Imperial foreign office, and war is made and peace can be concluded by the Imperial authorities. The only approach to even an understanding of Canada's foreign affairs consists in Canada having a minister of the Canadian cabinet resident in London, who keeps, more or less in touch with the action of the Imperial Government. He is not, however, entitled to, and does not in fact receive, full information on Imperial matters. The office which conducts the foreign affairs which bind Canada, is probably the most secret and autocratic

of the offices of the Imperial Government. Not even the ordinary members of the English cabinet have regular access to its secrets, and an ordinary member of the parliament of Great Britain is not aware of what is done by the foreign office. It is true that the Imperial Parliament has a right to demand and receive all information touching the conduct of foreign affairs, but in practice, this is not done. It has been the practice of the foreign office to institute policies and enter into international alliances absolutely in secret. Alliances have been entered into involving most delicate and threatening situations in international affairs, and implying the greatest liability to the outbreak of war, without the knowledge of the members of the Imperial House of Commons, and without the Canadian officers being privileged to know the import of this alliance. In 1911, for the first time, some of the foreign policies of the Imperial Government and the character of some of the Imperial alliances, were first disclosed to Canadian ministers and these disclosures were made under conditions requiring secrecy by the Canadian officers from the Canadian parliament and people. Some attempt at a closer relation in the Imperial forces has been made by the establishment of an Imperial war cabinet, but there is no authorized Canadian member thereof. There is also an attempt at unity in the establishment of an Imperial general staff, which maintains a resident advisory officer in Ottawa. It is a question for Canadian people if they find in this arrangement any institution which fairly or adequately expresses their idea of how their foreign affairs should be conducted. This is made more particularly a present day question, in view of the strict censorship of the press and the restriction on the right of free speech in Canada.

The lack of any control by Canada of its foreign relations has resulted in Canadian statesmen devoting their time purely to Canadian affairs, with the result that in times of international crisis, we have found them without clearly defined international policies, and we have found the

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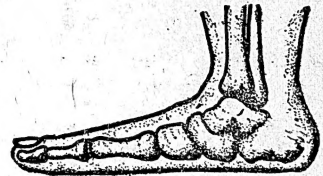
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people of Canada unschooled in international affairs. Notwithstanding this lack of control, our responsibilities and liabilities in international affairs, as a colony of Great Britain, are not less in theory of law than the responsibility of the people of Great Britain themselves. The moment that any nation of the world goes to war with Great Britain, Canada is at war, and Canada remains at war until peace is made by Great Britain.

The people of Canada have had an experience of over one hundred years of peace with all countries that touch their boundaries, and their great international boundary line has remained absolutely unprotected during that interval. Canadians are cosmopolitan people, drawing their citizens from all the principal countries of Europe and America. They are a western people, peaceful and peace-loving, and by reason of their experience, their vision is cleared from some of the hates and prejudices which blind the vision of high officials in the European governments.

Since the war commenced, there has been no question but that the war was Canada's war. When the time to determine the terms of peace arrives, Canada should take part in the council which must meet to define the principles and terms of peace. To that council, Canada could and should bring the full force and vision of democratic, cosmopolitan, western civilization.

For some hundreds of years, the chief nations of Europe have carried on a policy of territorial acquisition, which has embraced all the habitable portions of the world, except China and Japan. From this European conquest, the Americans south of Canada have been released, and republics have sprung up in the new lands. Aside from the open declarations which have been frequently made, that the policies of these European nations are always purely friendly and defensive, it is doubtful if any of them have given up their idea of their right to acquire and dominate other countries in other portions of the world. Canada could and should stand as a unit of one in a peace council to determine the principles

only time when their councils would be of value to Canada and to humanity, would be passed.

Europe suffered a terrible conflict a little over one hundred years ago, and at that time nearly all the high sounding mottoes and declarations which are doing service to-day in the camps of the allied and opposed armies, were used before the people of Europe. When the struggle ceased, a peace was made and proclaimed to the people as being made on the basis of the principles for which they had fought. At the same time, the plenipotentiaries who negotiated the treaty, who were schooled in the school of European secret diplomacy and in the policies of the European nations, made a secret agreement to meet the next year at Vienna and make a peace to suit the governments, and this was done.

The soldiers who have made up the Canadian army which has gone overseas and established there such a splendid record, and which has achieved undying glory, are inspired by as lofty ideals and as pure and true a patriotism as that ever possessed by any army which ever left the shores of any country. But a military success alone does not achieve progress in this world. The peace which follows it must be based upon true principles of humanity, and the greatest military victory may be turned into an absolute defeat by the conduct of men schooled in the European diplomacy.

To this end, the electors should insist that every candidate who asks for their suffrage, clearly define his position with respect to world politics, and pledge himself to insist upon Canada being represented in the peace council as fully and effectively as she now conducts her commercial negotiations with the foreign nations of the world.

All Socialists Now?

What do you think of all the fuss that is being made about the things we Socialists have always preached and prayed for like democracy, babies, decent homes, sufficient food, and a human instead of a brutal general system of life? They really believe the tremendous cost must be borne by the future beneficiaries." It is a matter of doubt whether the rising generation will appreciate to the full this "harvest of freedom" which will be thrust upon them in the form of heavy taxation to meet the repayment of those Victory Bonds. Every decade brings its own problems to solve and obligations to meet and this shelving of responsibility will be denounced by the "future beneficiaries" as one of the great crimes of a weak and vacillating Government.

* * *

FOR CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH

According to Lee Francis Lybarger, a well-known Philadelphia lecturer, 87 chautauquas of the Ellison-White circuit in eleven states voted unanimously in favor of conscripting wealth to meet the expenses of the war. To each audience the following proposition was submitted: "First—That we pay for the war as we go instead of issuing bonds." "Second—That we conscript wealth equally with life." "Third—That no man be allowed a yearly income exceeding \$100,000 during the war."

they liked and not as the war compelled them? And will not they become shadows again if we let them? We will have to be more active than ever after the war.

England's Dead Babies

I know it is not the time to show up what is worst in this very best old England, for whom our boys are fighting and dying. But one of the worst things left standing (poverty and unemployment have practically gone) is our astounding infant mortality, due to our children being denied not the marriage of their parents, but what Margaret McMillan calls their first requirements.

Look at these figures of death rates:—
New Zealand..... 56 per 1,000
Norway..... 65 per 1,000
England and Wales..... 110 per 1,000

That is to say 110 has been the average in recent years. But in factory districts, where the air is polluted, housing conditions bad, and mothers go out to work, the infantile death rate varies from

131 per 1,000
to 285 per 1,000

the former figures being Salford and the latter St. Paul's Ward in Burnley.

To indicate how this fearful state of things may be modified, in Oxford, the city of the very highest education, culture, and refinement, the average baby deaths were as follows:

1896—1906..... 123.15 per 1,000
1907—1914..... 87.7 per 1,000
1914..... 72.4 per 1,000
1915..... 71.6 per 1,000

The improvement being mostly due to a system of infant visiting by health visitors.

Infant Welfare and Maternity Centres are indeed doing splendid work in many towns; a Ministry of Health may do better when it comes. But when we as a nation do our very best then not one mother will suffer or one baby die. It will not be the Millennium either, but just a natural, instead of an unnatural, state of existence.

Yes, we have got to be very busy after the war for the rights of babies to live.

—JULIA D.

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enemies"

The Economist, the Legislator and the public at large agree in regarding Justice as distinct from and even opposed to kindness and mercy, a sort of abstract police authority whose function is restricted to the keeping of the peace and enforcing obedience to the law, as when they speak of delivering a criminal up to Justice. This was the Justice that Shylock appealed to when he claimed, "It is in the bond! What judgment shall I fear, doing no wrong? I stand here for Law."

This conception of Justice is usually represented in art as a female figure, blindfolded, with a sword in one hand, and a balance in the other. But this is not True Justice. At best it might be accepted as representing the impartial administration of Law.

In former days laws were mostly vindictive, "an eye for an eye and a

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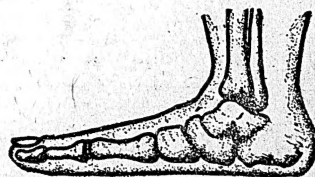
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Why Canada Needs More Money

Up to date the war has cost Canada about \$700,000,000.

Canada has spent in Canada over \$400,000,000 on her own account.

Canada has spent in Canada on behalf of Great Britain over \$300,000,000.

What Canada spends for Great Britain is really loaned to Great Britain and will be repaid or credited to Canada later on.

Great Britain needs so much ready cash to finance her own expenditures at home for herself and for our Allies that she must buy on credit from Canada, and from every other country where she can get credit.

Of course Great Britain's credit is so good that other countries, in order to get her trade, are quite as willing to give her credit as we are in Canada.

Canada wants to help Great Britain not only because Canada wants Britain's trade but because **we** are **Canada** and **she** is **Great Britain**—both members of the same great Empire, kin of our kin, our motherland.

For Canada it is both a filial and patriotic duty to supply Great Britain's war needs and remember, her needs are our needs. Also it is in Canada's self-interest to supply those needs and thus keep open a market for our products.

* * *

Now, Britain needs our wheat, our cheese, cattle, hogs, and many manufactured articles.

Canada also needs many of these things—between the two it amounts to **more than a million dollars a day in cash**.

And the producers must be paid in cash.

Neither Canada nor Great Britain could go to a Canadian farmer and buy his wheat or his cattle on credit.

The farmer and all other producers might be ever so willing to give their country credit but they could not do it because **they** have to pay cash for wages, for rent, materials, etc. They **must be paid in cash**, or its equivalent.

So Canada says to Great Britain:—"I will lend you the money so that you can pay cash to Canada's producers for what you want.

"I will borrow this money from our own people just as you borrow money from your people.

"I will also borrow from the people of Canada money to pay cash for all the products that Canada, as well as Great Britain, needs in Canada."

That is Canada's practical, patriotic part in helping to win the war.

Without this credit the Canadian producer could not sell to Great Britain, and without these Canadian products the war would be prolonged.

So it is necessary for Canada to give to Great Britain the credit in order that Canada's own **producers**, who **need a market**, will have one; and in order that Great Britain which **needs the products** to win the war, will **get** them.

* * *

Now how does Canada get the money by which both Canada and Britain can pay cash for Canada's products?

By borrowing it from the **people of Canada** through the sale of Canada's Victory Bonds to be offered in November.

That is why Canada's Victory Bonds are offered to the people—to raise money to help to finish the war.

"Canada must keep her shoulder to the wheel even though it be a chariot of fire," and the way for Canada to keep her shoulder to the wheel is by buying—

Canada's Victory Bonds

Next week this space will tell why Canada raises money by selling Canada's Victory Bonds.

(Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.)